

**Migrant races of western Wood Pewee in Utah.**—At the time of his revision of the species *Contopus sordidulus*, T. D. Burleigh (*Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 18: 141–146, 1960) had on loan all 79 specimens from Utah then in the collection of the University of Utah. While they represented both breeding and migrant examples, in his paper he listed only those representing the summer resident subspecies *C. s. veliei*. However, in correspondence he suggested that the numerous records of migrant races might well be reported by me in a separate paper. Since a long-term avifaunistic exploration of the state was then in progress it seemed desirable to delay the report. The field work now being essentially concluded, the present summary pertains to the initial material studied by Burleigh as well as that subsequently acquired and identified on the basis of his descriptions.

A distributional feature noted by Burleigh (*op. cit.*) should be repeated, namely that some individuals of the summer resident form, *veliei*, commence breeding, especially in the lowlands and in the southern part of the state, in early and mid-June while migrants representing other races are still passing through the state en route to more northern breeding grounds. "Spring" migrants occur as late as 19 June. The randomly collected sample of non-resident birds shows that most of the migrant pewees in Utah represent the races *amplus* and *siccicola*, and thus come from northern interior regions, east of the Cascade Mountains. Occasionally an individual apparently representing the race *saturatus*, a coastal form, crosses the Cascades in a southeasterly movement and reaches the Great Basin. The representatives of each migrant race are as follows, together with notes on the summer resident race.

*Contopus sordidulus saturatus*.—This dark population of southeastern Alaska, western British Columbia, western Washington, and western Oregon is represented in Utah by only one specimen, taken 27 May 1953 in the Cedar Mountains, 4,800 feet elevation, Tooele County, Utah. However, another example was taken in Nevada just west of the Utah border on 4 August 1964 along Baker Creek in the Snake Mountains, 6,450 feet, 1 mile E. of the boundary of Lehman Caves National Monument, White Pine County, Nevada.

*Contopus sordidulus siccicola*.—This pale race, that breeds in southern British Columbia east of the coast ranges, in Washington and Oregon east of the Cascades, in Idaho, and in western Montana west of the Continental Divide, seemingly contributes the most individuals to the migratory pewees passing through Utah. In all, 10 examples have turned up from widely scattered places throughout the state as follows: Tony Grove, 8,000 ft., 20 mi. N.E. Logan, Cache Co., 8 August 1961; Parrish Ranch, 5,175 ft., 5 mi. N. Ibapah, 20 May 1942 and 2 mi. E. Ibapah, 5,400 ft., 4 June 1950, Tooele Co.; Silver Lake P. O. (Brighton), 8,750 ft. [head of Big Cottonwood Canyon, Wasatch Mts.], Salt Lake Co., 19 June 1943; Midway Fish Hatchery, 5,450 ft., Wasatch Co., 8 June 1944; Head S. Fork Soldiers Creek, Manti National Forest [Wasatch Plateau], 8,200 ft., Utah Co., 12 June 1962; Posy Lake, 8,500 ft., Aquarius Plateau, 14 mi. N. Escalante, Garfield Co., 10 June 1952; Virgin River, 2,800 ft., 2 mi. S. St. George, Washington Co., 25 May 1962.

Burleigh (*op. cit.*: 145) commented that no specimens had been seen from south of the breeding area that would indicate distribution in migration or winter. These records indicate a north-south movement in spring, at least through the eastern part of the Great Basin.

*Contopus sordidulus amplus*.—The breeding range attributed by Burleigh to this brownish race is central Alaska, southern Mackenzie, Saskatchewan, and southern

Manitoba south through British Columbia and eastern Montana to Wyoming, western North Dakota, and extreme western South Dakota. He found migrants in Costa Rica and Panama and stated that pewees of this race probably winter in South America. Some members of this race move southward in the fall to their wintering grounds through Utah as indicated by five specimens taken as follows: S. Fork Raft River (near Yost), Boxelder Co., 7 September 1932; N. Willow Canyon, 8,000 ft., 22 August 1953 and E. Hickmans Canyon, 7,500 ft., 28 August 1953, Stansbury Mts., Tooele Co.; Flat Canyon, 8,500 ft., 13 mi. E. Fairview, Sanpete Co., 23 August 1950; War God Spring, 8,500 ft., Navajo Mt., San Juan Co., 13 August 1936.

*Contopus sordidulus veliei*.—Burleigh attributed to this race a range embracing northern California, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado south through Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas to northern Baja California, eastern Sonora, and northern Chihuahua. Thus all breeding examples from Utah represent this race. Most examples appear to be typical, but some extremes incline toward *amplus*, having underparts browner than in *veliei* but not brown enough to be *amplus*. Several migrants are likewise intermediate between *veliei* and *amplus* but closer to *veliei*. Thus four races of the Western Wood Pewee occur in Utah, one as a summer resident breeding population, and three as transients.—WILLIAM H. BEHLE, *Department of Zoology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.*